

~~CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

30 April 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: CIA Librarian

SUBJECT: Library of Congress PL-480 Program

REFERENCE: PL-480 Newsletters Nos. 2 and 3, enclosed

1. A perusal of the enclosed newsletters, conversations with LC officials involved in the program, and a review of the PPO Program and its operations in these same areas with those of the PL-480 suggest to us that CIA not participate in LC's PL-480 Program at this time. Reasons behind this suggestion are developed below.

2. Serial Publications

Requirements for newspapers and journals from the three countries involved are very specific for CIA and very general for PL-480 participants. The following statistics clearly show the variance:

	<u>PL 480</u>	<u>CIA</u>
<u>India</u>	685 titles	184 titles
<u>Pakistan</u>	101 titles	30 titles
<u>UAR</u>	108 titles	42 titles

Said another way, CIA's current orders reflect considerable screening out of unwanted newspapers and journals to arrive at a good intelligence-producing statistic, whereas the PL-480 approach is across-the-board and includes several categories CIA could not actually use.

3. Books and Monographs

The PL-480 Program attempts to acquire every currently published commercial monograph of research value in all three of the countries, and only 1962 or later editions. It follows that under such an arrangement, literally tons of such material, much of questionable value to intelligence, will be received. The language problems inherent in such a volume of material alone are staggering, and the inability of the CIA Library in general or this Branch in particular to mount the requisite manpower to handle the load seems factual enough. During the first nine months of FY 62, the following book receipts from the areas in question via PPO's were made:

India - 1,494 vols. Pakistan - 32 vols. UAR - 565 vols.

These totals include specific titles ordered as well as selections.

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4. Government Publications

Under PL-480, every effort will be made to acquire comprehensive sets of government publications, at the state and national levels, from all three countries. This procedure will parallel closely the PL-48 (Wheat Loan) Program as formerly operated in India, and offer a highly non-selective approach to what must for CIA be highly selective.

5. Conclusions

a. CIA's requirements for foreign publications are highly selective, whereas the PL-480 Program is basically non-selective in nature. For CIA to participate in the PL-480 Program would result in an enormous increase of receipts for little or no appreciable intake of intelligence data.

b. Additional support in terms of bodies, including some capability in foreign languages of the areas involved, would be required in the CIA Library or in this Branch. CIA cannot therefore give assurance that all materials received under its participation in the PL-480 will be catalogued and made available to others.

c. CIA's interest in publications issued by or available in these countries demand air transmittal and urgent handling at the point of acquisition and receipt. The PL-480 Program is basically geared to LC's normal processing standards, i.e., sea transmittal and slow processing. In the case of the UAR, certain publications which only the RPO can obtain through special sources would not fall within the contractual terms or agreements of the PL-480 and thus the latter would not be an inducement in this regard.

d. It is far more economical in every sense for CIA to enjoy whatever benefits the PL-480 may have for intelligence through utilization of existing inter-library relationships with LC.

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